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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2012-48

Benoxacor

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on cantaloupes, cucumbers and strawberries to the product label of Dual II Magnum Herbicide, containing technical grade S-metolachlor, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Dual II Magnum, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 25729. Benoxacor is a safener included in the Dual II Magnum formulation.

The evaluation of this S-metolachlor application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for benoxacor is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). Consultation on the proposed MRLs for S-metolachlor is being conducted under a separate MRL action.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs in Canada in or on food, to be added to the MRLs already legally established for benoxacor, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Benoxacor

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Benoxacor	ethanone, 2,2-dichloro-1-(2,3-dihydro-3-methyl-4*H*-1,4-benzoxazin-4-yl)-	0.01	Melons (Crop Subgroup 9A), cucumbers, strawberries

ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the melon subgroup in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting Programs and Special Actions/Minor Use/Historical and requesting the Evaluation Report listed under Application Number 2010-2994.

A complete list of pesticide MRLs established in Canada, as of the date indicated, can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for benoxacor in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[2] Tolerances established in the United States are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs listed for benoxacor in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Cucumbers	0.01	0.01	Not Established
Melons (Crop Subgroup 9A)	0.01	0.01	Not Established
Strawberries	0.01	Not Established	Not Established

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for benoxacor up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs and posting a corresponding Established Maximum Residue Limit document in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

[2] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.